

described in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, 1885, p. 150. The present animal presents very nearly the same enamel folds as the *H. peninsulatum* Cope, of the same locality, including the subquadrate central loop which is nearly cut off from the anterior lake. But the tooth differs in two essential points, and in some minor ones from that species. It is considerably larger, presenting .6 more area of the grinding surface. The shaft of the tooth, instead of being strongly curved, is straight. Less reliable characters are, first, that the crown is nearly square, while it is oblong in the *H. peninsulatum*; and second, that there are two large loops extending inwards towards the column instead of one. This character may or may not depend on the position of the tooth. Diameters of crown, transverse, 21.5 mm.; anteroposterior, 21.5 mm.; longitudinal, 450 mm. I propose that the species be called *Hippotherium rectidens*.

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*Vocabulary of the Selish Language.* By W. J. Hoffman, M.D., Washington, D. C.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, March 19, 1886.)

The Selish, or Flathead tribe of Indians, is one of a group of tribes constituting what may be termed the eastern division of the Selishan linguistic stock. The tribe is at present located in Jocko valley, Northwestern Montana, near the eastern spurs of the Rocky mountains. The surrounding country is extremely fertile, and abounds in game. The tribe numbers less than one hundred and fifty souls, and the primitive customs are fast giving way to the modern innovations of civilization.

In the accompanying vocabulary, which was obtained in 1884, a peculiarity will be observed in the terms of relationship which is of more than ordinary interest, especially terms which indicate a relative as living, or dead, changes being made after the demise of an individual because the name of the dead is not spoken aloud or in the presence of other relatives.

The words are spelled phonetically, with the addition of a letter or two to simplify orthography, and a few characters as explained below :

a, has the sound of *a* in father.

ã, " " " " " " " law.

q, " " " " " " " ch, in the German *nicht*.

x, " " " " " " " gh, " " Arabic *gh*, or German *nacht*.

˘, ˘, placed over vowels indicate respectively, short and long sounds.

' , indicates an interruption in sound.

ˊ, the accent indicates accented letters, or syllables.

ˆ, the superior ˆ, as in eˆ, indicates nasalized sounds of letters to which it may be attached.

*Italicized* letters are whispered.

Man,	Skal'tamīuq.
Woman,	S'um'ēm'.
Old man,	Paq'pohot skal'tamīuq.
Old woman,	Paq'pohot s'um'ēm'.
Old man, another form,	Sli'optshī'.
Young man,	Sku'kwimēlt' skal'tamīuq.
Young woman,	Sku'kwimēlt' s'um'ēm'.
Boy,	Kū'ku' sē'.
Girl,	She'shuwīl'ūm.
Infant,	Oqtēl'.
Widow,	Sluwe'lūmpt.
Grass widow,	S'tseēm'.
A widow looking for a husband,	Tsēl'īshkuč'.
Indian prostitute,	Uī'uqunč', lit., one who runs at large.
City prostitute,	Sin'kalē', lit., fresh meat.
Wife, said by husband,	Nā'qūuq.
Husband, said by wife,	Sqē'lūī.
Son, said by father,	S'kūssē'.
Father, said by son,	Lič'uq.
Mother, " " "	Skōl.
Daughter, said by father,	Stēmtshičlt.
Father, said by daughter,	Inmēstēm.
Mother, " " "	Īntum'.
Elder brother,	Inkētsh't.
Younger brother,	Īsīm'tsē.
Elder sister, said by younger brother,	Īs'msūmsēm'.
Elder son's wife, said by father,	Sē'pēn.
Elder daughter's husband, said by father,	} Īsne'tshēnuq'.
Wife's father, said by father,	Sâxē'.
Wife's father, said by father, after wife's death,	} Stshēel'.
Wife's mother,	N'ilse'tsh't.
" " after wife's death,	Stshēel'.
Wife's elder brother, said by hus- band,	} Īs'stests.
Wife's elder brother, after death of wife,	} Inkuit'sīua.
Wife's elder sister, said by husband,	Sestēm.
Wife's elder sister, after death of wife,	} Inkuit'itēm.
Brother's son,	Īsmelq'.
" " after brother's death,	Īs'luqūčlt.
Sister's son,	Īntunsh'.
" " after sister's death,	Īs'luqūčlt.
Brother's daughter,	Smēlq.

Brother's daughter, after brother's death,	} Īs'luqūelt.
Sister's daughter,	
“ “ after sister's death,	Īs'luqūelt.
Eldest child,	S'shī'iti.
Youngest child,	Stēē'uti.
Intermediate, <i>i. e.</i> , the second of three, or the third of five children,	} Kēē'usi.
Chief,	
Friend,	I'līmi'qu.
Slave,	S'lāqt.
Indian,	Sh'mēn.
Whiteman,	S'kēluq.
Frenchman,	Suī'āpi.
Indian policeman,	Se'āmē.
People,	Squ'nēum.
Great Spirit,	Kuīts'kē'luq, lit., many, Indian.
Shaman,	Xōlīntso'tā.
Doctor,	Tlekuilsh.
Moccasins,	Squ'malīēl'.
Blanket,	Kēshil'.
Earth lodge,	Sitsūm'.
Tule lodge,	Mēlta'qulq.
Skin lodge,	Sīste'qulq.
Fire,	Spie'qulq.
Ashes,	Sālqts hi'.
Smoke,	Kōlmīn'.
Bow, of wood,	S'mot.
Bow string,	Skskuī'tsh ; ski'ūllst.
Sinew, on back of bow,	Tsha'tsinsht.
Arrow,	Tīnsh.
Notch in end of arrow, for string,	Tapōmī <sup>a</sup> '.
Arrow feathers, on shaft,	S'kuadlamī'.
Quiver,	Tshkō'.
War-club,	Sīnkolxtē'.
Quiver strap,	Tshu'lulē'.
War-spear,	Tshatsē'.
Fish spear,	S'mo'lomēn'.
Shield,	Xlomintēn'.
Drum,	S'shltlē'.
Fish-line,	Pomēn'.
Fish-net,	Tshatsē'.
Pipe (general term),	Kā kā mē'.
Pipe, of stone,	S'she'nsh.
Pipe-stem, of wood,	S'she'ush nīmē'.
	T'pē'.

Spoon,	S'xlu'měn.
Knife,	Nin'tshēmín'.
Scraper, iron,	P'tsha'mín.
Head,	S'pílxé'.
Hair,	Kom'k'n.
Face,	Sk'tlō'.
Forehead,	St'shl'tshǔmě'stě.
Eye,	S'tshlíükü'.
Eyelash,	St'sho'pūs.
Ear,	T'e'ně.
Nose,	S'pasa'.
Cheek,	S'kultshamūs'.
Mouth,	S'pl't'mu <sup>n</sup> 't-ě'n'.
Tongue,	St'icustshě'.
Saliva,	Spt'auq.
Throat,	Skame'lt'n.
Shoulder,	Sintshumsh'xělt.
Nipple,	Sk'üme'íl.
Hip,	Sâkamě'í.
Belly,	Olin'.
Navel,	Te'muěq.
Arm,	Stshouaqěu'.
Elbow,	Stsh'axosaqěn.
Wrist,	Skul'tshomč't'sn.
Hand,	Tshělsh.
Thumb,	Stum'sht.
First finger,	Tso'komí'.
Second finger,	Sin'lsht.
Little finger,	Stauptke'í.
Leg,	St'shamak'tshĭn.
Foot,	St'sũtsu'shě.
Blood,	S'n'qulq.
Heart,	S'puūs'.
Lung,	Suĩsqĕl'stě.
Liver,	Pěnlĭnsh'.
Stomach,	S'stema'usts.
Antelope,	Sta'ân.
Buffalo,	Kuěikua stema'.
Cattle,	Stema'.
Beaver,	Skalěu'.
Bear, grizzly,	Sămxě' ; sũmxě'.
“ cinnamon,	Tl'tshĭkuě n'sămxě'.
“ black,	Kua'í n'sămxě'.
Deer, white-tailed, male,	Soxle'.
“ “ female,	Tsulqu'.
“ black-tailed, male,	Puě'.

Deer, black-tailed, female,	Stöłtsě.
Elk, male,	Tshěts.
“ female,	S'nně'.
Fox, generic term,	Xăxă'.
Goat,—mountain,	S'uxlě'.
Lynx [ <i>L. rufus</i> ],	Sĭn'xutso.
Moose,	Sxa'sělüks.
Muskrat,	Tshĭtshĭlě'uq.
Otter,	L'ĭĕku'.
Panther,	S'kĭtisamĭě'.
Rat,—common,	Xě'ut.
Rabbit, sage,	L'skua'.
“ jackass,	Skĭa'ŭktsĭ.
Sheep, mountain [ <i>O. montana</i> ], } male,	Xu'l'ně'.
Sheep, mountain [ <i>O. montana</i> ], } female,	Xŭthŭă'tl.
Wolf [ <i>C. occidentalis</i> ],	Ntsĭ'tsă.
Bittern,	I.i'lě.
Bluebird [ <i>Sialia arctica</i> ],	N'l'qkui'kuaĭă.
Blue jay, generic,	Kuăs'kuĭ.
Blackbird [ <i>Agelrus phoeniceus</i> ],	K'ĭtshklă'.
Blackbird, yellow-headed [ <i>Xan-</i> } <i>thocephalus icterocephalus</i> ],	Skĕk'ĭtshklă'.
Crossbill [ <i>Loxia curvirostra ameri-</i> } <i>cana</i> ],	Ai'qusa'.
Crow [sp. ?],	Tsaă'.
Curlew,	Hauĭt'hauĭt'.
Crane,	Skuăłtshĭn'.
Coot,	Stĕlak'sha.
Dove [ <i>Z. carolinensis</i> ],	Ua'uia'ŭk.
Duck,	Nōsōshině'.
Eagle, bald head,	P'kălqkĕ, lit., white head.
Eagle, bald head, young, with } black-tipped tail,	Mĕlkenō'.
Grouse [ <i>Bonasa umbella</i> ],	Ka'xit'Isĕ.
Humming bird [ <i>T. colubris</i> ],	Qo'nĭmqo'nĭm.
Hawk,	Tsĕłtsĕłtshĭmŭ'.
“ duck,	Hă'tăt.
“ fish,	Tsi'ŭqtsuq'.
Heron [ <i>Ardea herodias</i> ],	Sămăkŭĕ'i.
Night heron,	Smatskĕ'uq'.
Kingfisher,	Tsa'dlĭs.
Loon,	Osu'luq.
Lark,	Ŭeuĭt'sulĕ'.
Magpie,	A'd'n.

Owl, great-horned,	Sni'neč'.
“ screech,	N'tshitqě'.
“ American long-eared,	N'spu'ish'n'imě'.
Prairie hen,	S'kâ.
Raven,	Měla'.
Swift, white-throated,	Mab'ukuitsěn.
Swan,	S'pk'ămi'.
Turkey buzzard [this probably re- fers to the black vulture],	Tsa'kōwi'ă.
Whip-poor-will ( <i>Phalaenoptilus nut-</i> <i>tali</i> ),	Spās.
Woodpecker,	Stělqū'.
“	Sp'ũal'xă.
Woodpecker, red-shafted ( <i>Colap-</i> <i>tes mexicanus</i> ),	Kul'kuletsh'.
Eel,	Ku'tun.
Oyster,	Sku'skula'nĩ.
Sturgeon,	Tsũmtũ'.
Salmon,	Sũmqłi'.
Trout,	Pilq.
White fish ( <i>sp. ?</i> ),	Xoũu'.
Mullet,	Tshilě'ně.
Salmon trout,	Xla'ĩ.
Bladder,	Sintshe'itě'.
“ common term,	Sinl'uaqstěn.
Scales,	Sĩlktshĩm'.
Frog, green ( <i>sp. ?</i> ),	Xilm'xlăxa'.
Lizard, newt ( <i>sp. ?</i> ),	Shĩi'shĩltshē.
Rattlesnake,	Xau'lěuq'.
Toad, black ( <i>sp. ?</i> ),	S'nakũkuă'ım.
Spotted snake,	Tshě'uĩlĩ.
Gopher snake,	Hõupo'.
Ant, black,	Sũqõĩě'.
Bee,	Ma'tsũp.
Flea,	Sk'ũtũkũ'ĩ.
Grasshopper,	Tĩta'tsũp.
Louse,	Kuta'que.
Mosquito,	Sĩ'lăks.
Spider,	Tshě'it.
Yellow jacket,	Skol'qt.
Cricket,	Sĩ'luěně.
Bed bug,	Ks'ku'lă.
Tree,	Tsěl'tsil.
Stump,	Noqto'sě.
Limb,	Tsěłtsiltshĩme'.
Leaf, cottonwood,	Pĩtstshěłq.

Leaf, pine leaves,	Tshě'me.
Bark, outer,	Tshīlē'uq.
"    inner,	Tsequ'ie.
Trunk,	S'ishēměp'.
Root,	Sa'xuěp.
Clouds,	S'tetshītēmīt'.
Sky,	Tsh'tsh'ma'skāt.
Sun = Day moon,	S'xalxali' spūkani'.
Moon	Spūkani'.
"    = Night moon,	Kwūk wüet' spūkani'.
Stars,	K'ku'süm.
Rainbow,	Skumī'utsshěn.
Fog,	S'hamīp'.
Frost,	Su'lěuq'.
Snow,	S'mel'kut.
Hail,	Sātlu'sě.
Ice,	Shū'emptku.
Water,	Sēul'kqu.
Rain,	Stīpe'is.
Thunder,	Stel'tělām.
Lightning,	Suñět'shu.
Wind,	Sne'uwüt.
Dust,	S'ku'ūlsk.
Mud,	S'slatsha'l'uq.
Sand,	Skapxě'pe'.
Stone,	S'shěsh.
Day,	Sāl xalt'.
Night,	Skūkū'üě.
Sunrise,	St'klečtsht'.
Noon,	N'to' qken'.
Sunset,	S'tsha'ä.
Yesterday,	Spistsě'.
To day,	Tět'l'qâ.
To-morrow,	Ně'qali'.
Black,	K'üai.
Blue,—cobalt,	K'üali'k'n.
Brown,	Tsh'l'tshě'.
Gray, dark,	Tsh'xě'.
"    light,	Tsh'l'pě'ik'l'ü.
Green, chrome,	Kuě'in.
Red, scarlet,	Kuī'l.
Roan [as of a horse],	Xüa'mukän.
Sorrel [applied to color of horse],	
"    light,	Pě'uq.
"    dark,	Tsh'l'kūi'.
White,	Piük ; Pík ; Pík.

Yellow,	Kũã/li.
Horse,	Sën'tshilxtsa'ska ; from s'nnc— <i>female elk</i> , and xtsa'ska—to ride.
Ax,	Shě'lmīn ; shīlmīn'.
Log house,	Slu'kut/xū.
Dog,	N'kōkō'sāmi.
Large,	Kūi/tū'ūnt.
Small,	Kukuinmeē'.
Much,	Xuit.
Little,	Xlu'ūēt.
No,	T'ā.
Yes,	Unē'.
This,	I'ē'.
That,	Shi'ē'.
When,	Pīstēm'.
Where,	Tshē'l ; s'tshil.
Who,	Suwaī'.
What,	Stē'm ; stē'ūm'.
I,	Kōi'iē.
Thou,	'N'ūi' ; nūk'ūē.
He,	Tsn'iqts'.
We (plural),	T'kēē'.
We (dual),	P'le Xē'.
You,	N'p'lē'.
They,	Isētsīnī'qts.
Mine ; me ; I,	Kōi'iē'.
Yours,	A'n'ūi'.
His,	Tsēnīqts.
Theirs,	Tsēni'iqts.
Good,	Xēts.
Bad,	Tel'ie.
Few,	Xlu'uit.
All,	Esīā'.
To shoot (with gun),	Tāpskē'.
“ “ (with arrow),	Tāpskē'tāpānū'.
Arrow,	Tāpānū'.
Mounted (on horseback),	Tshēmtē'.
To ride,	Tshīl'kalshē'.
On foot,	S'xuīs'tu'.
To kill,	Pūls'tā ; pūlst'ūm'.
To eat,	I'xl'n.
To drink,	Sūst.
To sleep,	I'tshī.
I go to sleep,	Tshēkeksi'tshī.
To smoke,	K'smē'luqui.
To weep,	S'kuā'kuil.



To laugh,	O'jëmtsu'.
I run,	Tsin'kěxětsělsht.
You run,	K'uke'tsělsht.
He runs,	Ke'tsělsht.
You and I run (dual),	Xěkě'tselsht.
We run,	Kěě'tsělsht.
They run,	Xūkětselsht.

When the runners referred to are visible and at a distance from the speaker, the first syllable of the word is uttered in a high note (prolonged to intensify distance), and the last is expressed in a more subdued and lower key. The word, under such circumstances, is Kěě'tselsht.



Did you run?	Xa'kukě'tsělsht.
Knife,	Nin'tshěměn.
“ to cut with,	Ni'tshěnt.
Young dog,	Sti'tšshī.
I have a dog,	Tshīněp'xl'n'kōkō'sāmi.
How many dogs have you?	Kūīnsh'n'kōkō'sāmi.
I am hungry,	Tshīn'čestskamě'.
We are hungry (plural)	Kěsi'axec'stskamě'.
We are hungry (dual),	Xě'čestskamě'.
You are hungry,	Kuěsts'kamě'.
They are hungry,	Eseshts'īltině'kamě'.
I strike myself,	Tshěn'īs pěntsōt'.
I struck myself,	Klěn'īs pěntsōt'.
I will strike myself,	Něm'īs pěntsōt'.
You strike yourself,	Něm'kst pěntsōt'.
You struck yourself,	Klěk'k'sut'pěntsōt'.
I was struck,	Klěk'kū'pěntsēm.
You and I were struck,	Kě'spělxlūlt.
What is it?	Stēm.
Who is it?	Sūēt'.
What do you want?	Stēm'aspūs'.

## NUMERALS.

1, N'xō ; N'gō'.	8, Xěěd'nūm.
2, Sisě'.	9, Xauōt'.
3, Tshěxlěs'.	10, Opěn'.
4, Mōs.	11, Opěne'xs n'gō'.
5, Tsil ; Tsil.	12, Opěne'xs s'sě'.
6, T'a'k'n.	20, S'sěl o'pěn.
7, Sīspxětl.	21, S'sělo'pěnexs n'gō'.

22, S'š'ělo'pěnexs s'š'ěl'.	80, Xeně'/'no'pěn.
30, Tshě'xl'n'o'pěn.	90, Xex'tlo'pěn.
40, M's'ln' o'pěn.	100, N'kakē <sup>a</sup> .
50, Tsilxl'no'pěn.	101, N'kē <sup>a</sup> exsn'gō .
60, T'k'ntshilo'pěn.	200, S'ln qo'qī.
70, S'ĭ'ěltsh'lo'pěn.	1000, O'pěns'tshit'nkě'.

Game played with pieces of bone,

A game, similar to the chunky  
game, played with a ring and  
poles, is called,

The Coyote's youngest child (myth),

Mi'tshumtshě'.

S'xâl'ku'.

Satsi'uĭnsht'.

There is no word for strike, in the abstract, but the idea is expressed in connection with the manner in which the action is done. This is also the case with some other verbs.

To strike with the hand,

“ “ “ a club,

“ “ “ a gun,

“ “ “ a bow,

“ “ “ an ax,

“ “ “ a knife,

To stab with a knife,

“ “ “ a bayonet,

“ “ “ a sword,

Tsu'ěntēm'.

Spüntēm'telūk'.

Spüntěmtsu'lūlmĭnsh'.

Spüntēm'ĭ/skinsht'.

Shĭĭntēm' shilmĭn'.

Shĭĭntēm'tinin'tshumĕn'.

Xlūntēm'tinin'tshumĕn'.

Xlūntēm'tsmu'lumĕn'.

Xlūntēm'tshu'lulĕ'.

Where you going? =

S'tshil

Where

nūk'ŭě

you

s'qŭi?

go?

I am going to the Crows. =

S'tetshem'tshĭ

Crows [Indians]

ō'tshiĕs

I

s'qŭi'.

go.

Don't you wish to trade with me? =

Ō'tšĕmkes tomis'to min'onĕ'?

Give me some sugar. =

Koquĭ'tšĭsht t'tish.

The following myth is presented to illustrate the syntactic structure of the language.

Sen'-tshĕ-lĕ'	Ko-tump't.	Sĕ-huist'-tsĕn'tshĕ lĕp,	
[of the] Coyote	Story.	He was walking, the Coyote, [and]	
ō-wĕ'-tshĕs,	skō-lĕ'-pĭ*	tō-ō'-sĕ,	hui'-huĕ iu' ;
he saw	they were cooking	eggs,	many animals and birds ;
s'ā-a-tsu'-qts	wĕ titsht'	es-tsĭ-ă'	o-qōl'-lŭ,
he looked	while they went to sleep	all of them	he went,

\*Cooking in a depression in the ground, by paving the floor with stones and covering the food with grass, leaves, etc.

sĕn'-tshĕ'-lĕ', t'l'-kĕn-tĕs' t'lūs-kāl-ĕp'. U-il'-qīs  
*the Coyote, [and] removed the dirt from the cooking place. Then he ate*  
*[from the eggs]*

tsūs-pĕn-ōs; o-ko-ĕs' l'hui'-hue-u-ql's\* ĕ-huĕ'-u-ql'sts  
*everything; [then] he took the little bird [and] he pulled [crosswise]*

x'lus'-pĕ-lĕm'-tsĭs; o'k-tsō'-tsĭs xlūs'-ĕn'k-tsū'; †  
*the bill; he pressed [the head] [of] the lynx;*

sō'-tumst sō'-pōt xlōs-q'ī-sū'-mĭ-ĕ; ‡ o-wĕ'-wĭ'  
*he pulled (stretched) the twil [of] the Panther; the Lark*

kwa'-wĭ-lixltš' xlōs'-tshĭ-tshĭ-ma' uqts; ō-huĭst'-xlu' sĕn'-tshĕ-le'  
*yellow breast the breast he made; he walked away the Coyote*

tshĭl-kūt' xlak'-tshĭlsht wĕ-x'l-stla'-xĭsht. Kǎ-liqts'  
*a short distance he sat down [and] he looked at them. They awoke*

xlu-hui'-huĕ-xults. Sĕ'-tsĭsh-tshĕl', ha'-xlĕ klĕ'-kĕ-o'-wĭ-tsĕ  
*all the birds and animals. What is the matter, already we ate all*

ū'-kĕ-tĭtsh'? Wĕ'-kōl-kwĕ'-tshĭ-nǎ' ta'-sĭn-sō-huĭ'-nĕ-  
*before we went to sleep? Talked one they could not under-*

mĭn-tĕm'. § Kwĕmt'-po-mĭn-tsuqt.  
*stand him. Then they all scattered.*

The following is a list of Indian tribes best known to the Selish, and the names which they apply to them :

Pend d'Oreille,	Kalĭspĕl'.
Banak,	Aquĭt'sĕ, "Gopher-skin-blanket."
Shoshoui,	S'nu'uĕ.
Blackfeet,	S'tshu'kuĕ, "Black-feet."
Nez Percĕs,	Saĕp'tĭn.
Arikare,	S'qūĭcs'tshĭ.
Dakota,	Nūqtu'.
Absaroka == Mountain Crows,	Ste'āmtshĭ.
== River Crows,	S'kuĭtshĭ.
Arapaho,	N'tshĭ'tshĭ'lu'sū, "Hair-parted-in-the-mid-dle."
Cheyenne,	Sh'k'kai'usĕ, "Spotted-arrows."
Kutenai,	Skālsĕ', "Water-people."
Cœur d'Alene,	Tshĭ'tsauĭ.

\*The Crossbill. It is said the bird lost his speech at this time.

†This act of the Coyote accounts for the flat face of the wild cat—*Lynx rufus*.

‡The Panther received his long tail; was a Lynx previously and had a short one.

§The Crossbill, previously mentioned.